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ABSTRACT

Menominee Indian Reservation became a county after the 1960 Census of Population; therefore, data for the county as a unit were distributed throughout the census publication and appeared as civil division tabulation. This 1963 report attempts to compile these data, as well as data from previous census publications, and present them in easily accessible form. Part I describes the population characteristics and gives historical information on the change from a reservation, administered by the Bureau of Indian Affairs, to a county. Part II discusses the people of Menominee County in terms of such variables as age, racial composition, marital status, family characteristics, education, employment, and housing. It is concluded that the people in the county face many problems, some due to the small population and some due to the fact that the major source of income and revenue is concentrated in the lumber industry. It is suggested that the Menominee people may need the continued guidance of governmental officials or agencies while they are learning to administer their own affairs after being under Federal supervision for several generations. [Not available in hard copy due to marginal legibility of original document.] (AN)

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Menominee: Wisconsin's 72nd County

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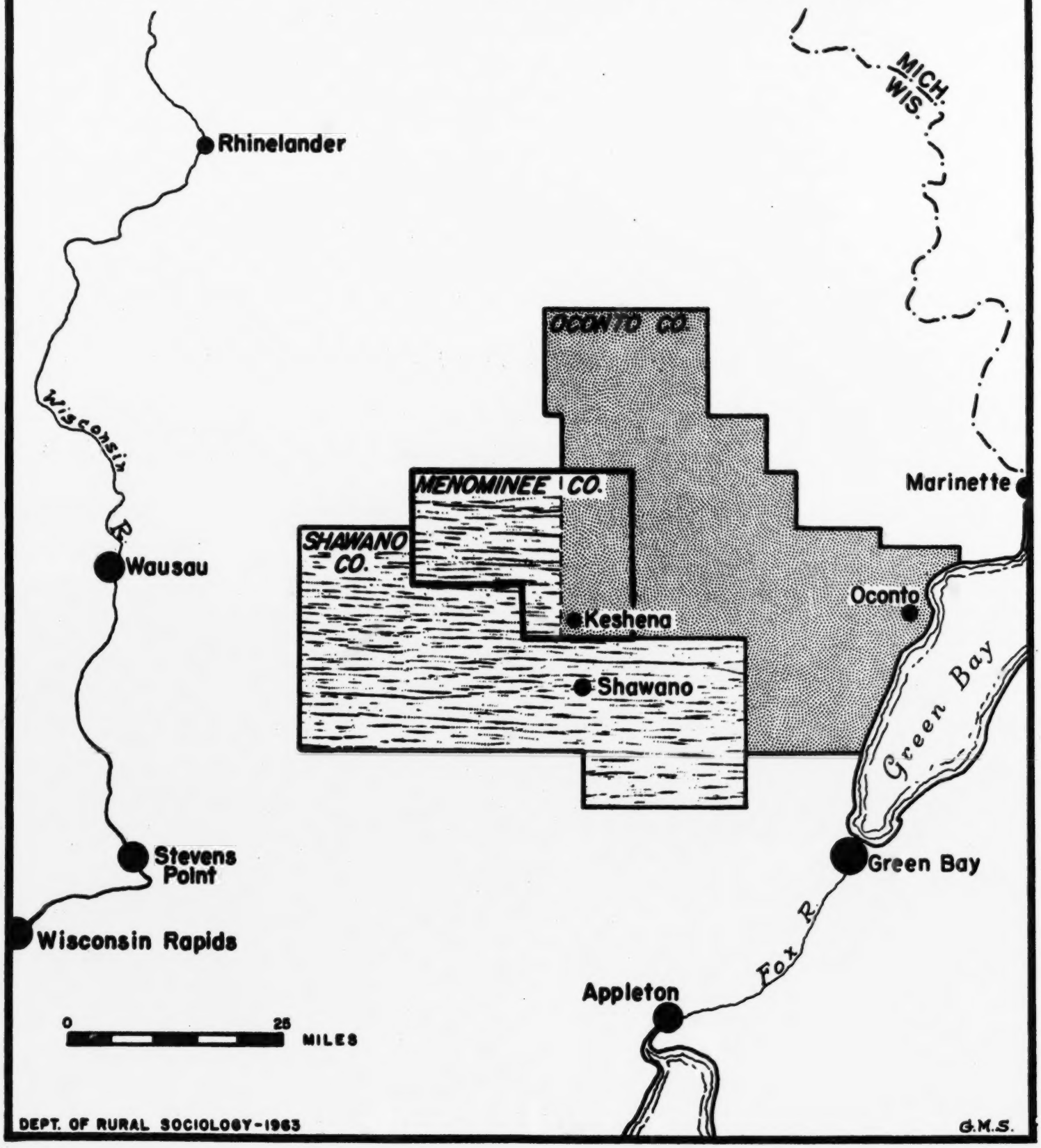
LOCATION OF MENOMINEE COUNTY, WISCONSIN,
SHOWING PARTS OF SHAWANO AND OCONTO COUNTIES WHICH WERE INCLUDED IN MENOMINEE COUNTY



MENOMINEE: WISCONSIN'S 72ND COUNTY

PART 1

Summary of Population Characteristics

1 - Historical population data for Menominee County are limited. No federal census was taken prior to 1900 of the Menominee Indian Reservation. Though the Menominee people maintained a tribal roll until 1957, not all of these people lived on the reservation.

2 - During the 60 years from 1900 to 1960, population of the county area increased by 75 percent, or an average of 19 persons per year. Population peak was reached in 1950, but declined 12 percent during the next decade, to the 1960 total of 2606 residents. The county has no urban population.

3 - A relatively high birth rate and an apparent exodus of young working age people result in a high proportion of youth in the county who are dependent on those of working age. Fifty-four percent of the people are under 18 years of age. Median age of the population is the lowest of any county in the state. Age range, however, extends to 85 years or older.

4 - When compared with Wisconsin as a whole, a lower percentage of those remaining in the county is married. More women than men are married. The proportion of married persons in the county who are separated from their spouse is almost five times as high as the proportion in the state. More than half of the married couples in the county have children under six years of age, and three-fourths have children under 18 years of age. Only three-fourths of the households have a husband-wife arrangement as head of the household. Others have single, widowed, separated, or divorced heads.

5 - Housing conditions in the county seem to be critical. Not only is the number of people per household more than 50 percent greater than for

the state, but condition of housing is poor. Average value of housing units in Neopit, one of the two unincorporated villages in the county, is $4,000.

6 - In an area where many of the residents are young children one would expect to find a high rate of school attendance. This is true for Menominee County, which ranks second among Wisconsin counties, having 70 percent of the five to 34 year age group enrolled in school. However, slightly more than one-fourth of all residents 25 years old and over have any formal education beyond eighth grade. Only during recent years have any attended a college or university.

7 - Employment opportunities within the county are limited. A sawmill operated by Menominee Enterprises, Inc., a church-affiliated hospital, and local government, provide the main sources for employment. Rate of unemployment is high, for some of the job opportunities are seasonal. Lack of formal education or training puts these people in an unfavorable position if they seek employment outside the county. Median family income is approximately half that for the state, with one of every six families having income of less than $1,000 per year.

8 - Agriculture never has been a way of life for many Menominee people. The few farms in the county are part-time, non-commercial units. The trend seems to be for all land to become property of the county lumber corporation.

9 - Though family income is low and employment opportunities are limited, public welfare dollar grants per person per month are a little over half the average for the state. No appreciable increase in number of public welfare cases has been noted from the time the county was created.

Table 1 shows that Menominee County ranks either highest or lowest in most of the selected characteristics for which comparisons between counties have been made.

Table 1

Rank of Menominee County,
Among Wisconsin Counties, for Selected Characteristics: 1960

Total area within county	64
Total population numbers	72
Density of population per square mile	71
Per cent increase in population 1950 to 1960	67
Per cent of non-white population	1
Median age of population	72
Per cent of labor force unemployed	1
Median family income	72
Per cent of labor force as government workers	1
Per cent of population 5 to 34 years old enrolled in school	2
Per cent of population 25 years old and over who completed high school	72
Median school years completed	72
Per cent of total housing units classed as sound	72
Per cent of land in farms	72
Total assessed valuation of all property in county (1961)	71

Historical Information

Wisconsin's 72nd county, Menominee, became a reality on April 30, 1961, when the territory which comprised the Menominee Indian Reservation was organized into a county unit. This was the first new county in the state since Rusk County was created in 1901. The area of Menominee County had

been a reservation under supervision of the Federal Bureau of Indian Affairs since the time of signing a treaty on May 12, 1854. Part of the reservation was in Shawano County and part in Oconto County. In 1955 the Wisconsin legislature provided for a Menominee Indian Study Committee. About the same time a similar University of Wisconsin committee was established. These two committees, working jointly at times and independently at other times, assembled information and data regarding the Menominee Indian tribe, exploring possible alternatives to Federal supervision. Congress in 1959 enacted a law providing for termination of Federal supervision, and in the same year the Wisconsin legislature provided for the organizational pattern of the proposed county. Termination of Federal supervision and creation of the county was not effected until 1961.

The territory includes 233,902 acres, an area equal to approximately ten townships. A 1956 report[1] listed approximately 222,000 acres of forested land, 4,000 acres of water (80 lakes), and 8,000 acres of cleared land. The 1962 assessment figures show 2,226 acres assessed as agricultural land, but farming is only a part-time occupation for the few families who are classed as farmers. The area provides good hunting and fishing, which has been controlled by the reservation residents. It is also a scenic wooded area, traversed by approximately 300 miles of surfaced roads. The major occupation of the county is lumbering, with the entire county organized as a corporation, Menominee Enterprises, Inc. This provides the main source of income within the county. A Wisconsin statute[2] requires operation of the forest lands on a sustained yield basis, to assure a continuing source of income to the county residents.

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[1] Wisconsin State Conservation Department Report to the Menominee Indian Study Committee, February 2, 1956.

[2] Wisconsin Statutes, Laws of 1959, Ch. 258.

Though there are no incorporated villages or cities, much of the population is located in two unincorporated villages, Neopit and Keshena. Tribal and governmental records of the reservation were kept at Keshena, which is now the county seat. Former federal records on tribal vital statistics are now on file with Menominee County. Likewise, any other records relating to the area are transcribed from existing records in other counties, and are on file in the new county seat.

The county is organized into a single township, the largest in Wisconsin. Some functions normally required of a county, such as judicial, are conducted jointly with an adjoining county. The town board consists of two members elected at large and one member from each of five precincts into which the county is divided. The county board consists of the town board, with provision for one additional supervisor for each incorporated village or city which may be established in the county.[3] Town and county tax revenue is derived primarily from assessments on real estate owned by Menominee Enterprises, Inc. The greater share of all state aids to the county in both 1960 and 1961 fiscal years was for highway construction and maintenance.

Objective of this Report

No assessment of the social, psychological, or cultural implications stemming from creation of Menominee County is intended in this report. Studies have been completed, and others undoubtedly are in progress, concerning these effects, by different organizations or groups interested in the well-being of the citizens of the county.[4] The law creating Menominee County provides for a review of the statute by the legislature in 1965 and again in 1969, with the provision that if it is not repealed in 1969 the county shall be permanent.

[3] Wisconsin Statutes, Laws of 1959, Ch. 259.

[4] David W. Ames and Burton R. Fisher, "The Menominee Termination Crisis: Barriers in the Way of A Rapid Cultural Transition," Human Organization, Vol. 18, No. 3. A critical analysis of the termination situation.

Because the county was created after the 1960 Census of Population had been enumerated, data for the county as a unit are distributed throughout census publication and appear as civil division tabulation. This report is an attempt to compile these data, as well as data from previous census publications, and present them in a more easily accessible form. Additional data relating to the county, from more recent public agency reports, are included as supplemental information. Data are compiled as Appendix tables and where applicable appear in the same format found in U.S. Census publications, to enable the reader to make comparisons with other county census information. Some Wisconsin data are used, as a criterion for evaluation of the county. The reader will be aware of the fact that historical population data for the county are limited. Should the legislature repeal the enabling statute prior to 1970, Menominee County, Wisconsin, may never appear as a county unit in any U.S. Census of Population publications.

In this report county and reservation will be used interchangeably, to indicate the area of the present Menominee County. Unless otherwise indicated, data cited are from U.S. Bureau of Census publications.

PART II

THE PEOPLE OF MENOMINEE COUNTY

Growth and Distribution by Residence

No census enumeration of residents of the Menominee Indian Reservation was made prior to 1900. Only Indians not living on reservations, who were included among other inhabitants as "taxable Indians," were counted in prior census periods. A tribal roll was maintained until December 12, 1957, wherein all individuals with one-fourth or more Menominee blood were enrolled as tribal members. As of June, 1952, only 75 members were listed as "full bloods." Not all of the enrolled members lived on the reservation, so these records are not a reliable count of reservation population.

From 1900 to 1960, population increased from 1487 to 2606, an increase of 1119 individuals, representing a 75 percent increase. Wisconsin's population during the same period increased 91 percent. The county population increased an average of less than nineteen persons per year. High point of population growth was reached in 1950, when 2948 were enumerated. A decline of almost 12 percent occurred during the 1950-1960 decade.

Authorities in the field of county government assert that a population of 35,000 to 50,000 is a desirable minimum for size of a county. Serious questions can be raised at this point regarding the advisability of creating a county with 2606 inhabitants.

Menominee County has no urban population. Though census definitions of rural farm population have been changed, at no time since 1930 have more than 16 percent of the county inhabitants been classed as rural farm. In 1960 less than three percent were counted as rural farm.

Age, Sex and Racial Composition

The median age of Menominee County inhabitants is the lowest of any county in Wisconsin, 16.9 years for males and 16.4 years for females. The Wisconsin median age is 28.9 years for males and 29.9 years for females. There is a preponderance of children and youth among the Menominee people, though the age range extends to 85 years and over for both sexes. Forty-one percent of the population is adult (18-64 years) while 54 percent is under 18 years of age. There is a high proportion of young people relative to number of people in the working ages, resulting in a large dependent age group. Table 2 shows that Menominee County has a youth dependency ratio which is 70 percent greater than that for the state, while the aged dependency ratio is 44 percent lower than for the state.

Table 2

Dependency Ratios,

Menominee County and Wisconsin: 1960

	Menominee County	Wisconsin
Youth[1]	97	57
Aged[2]	10	18
Total[3]	107	75

1. Population under 15 divided by population 15 to 64.

2. Population 65 and over divided by population 15 to 64.

3. Population under 15 plus population 65 and over, divided by population 15 to 64.

Proportion by age group drops sharply at the 20-24 year age level for both males and females. During the 1950 to 1960 decade a "loss" of approximately 50 percent occurred in the 15-34 year age group. This may have been due to increased out-migration of both young men and women seeking employment off the reservation. The relatively high proportion of people under 15 years of age could be attributed to the peak population numbers reached about 1950, together with a birth rate in the county almost 50 percent greater than that for the state[5] and a continuing high birth rate to 1960.

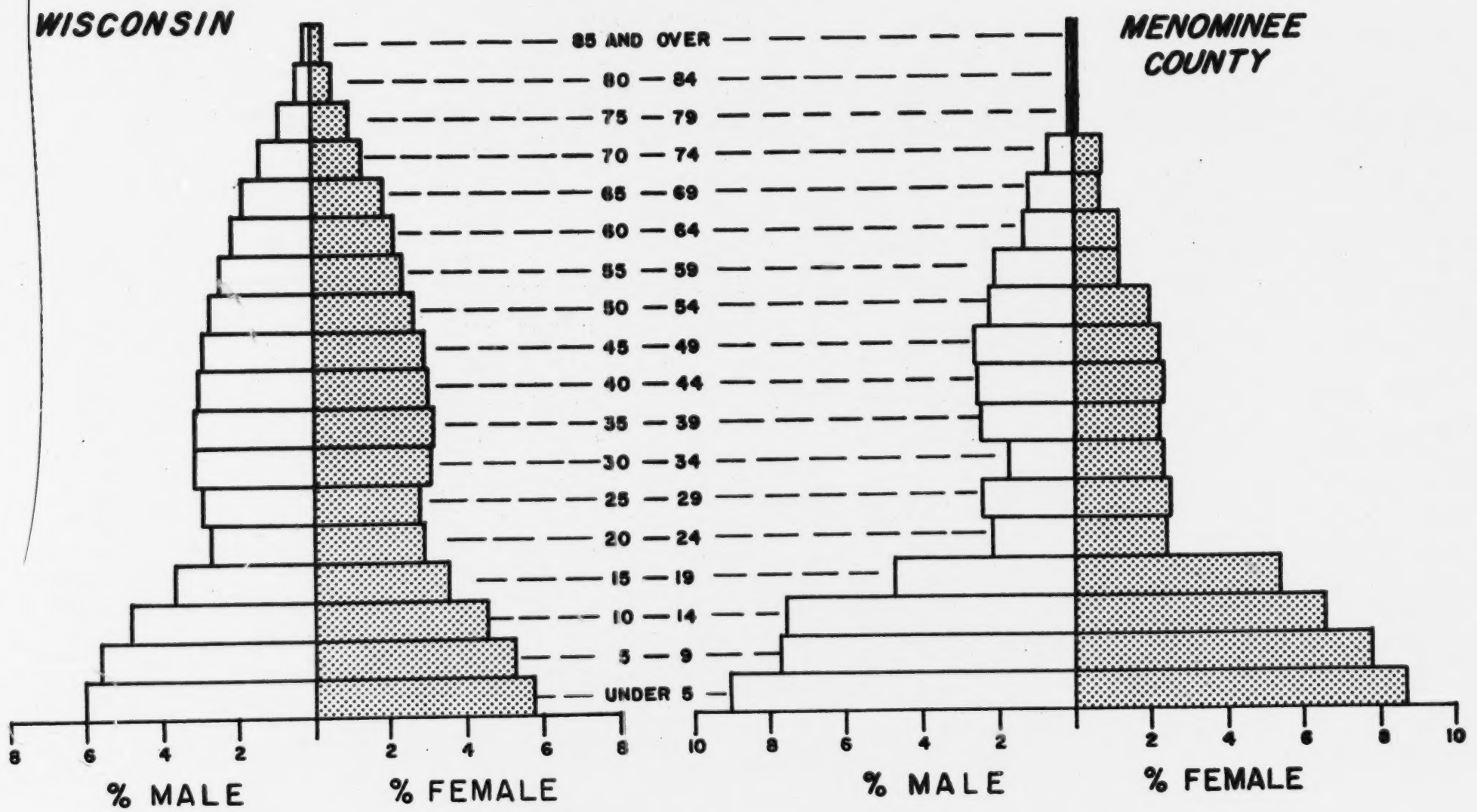
Comparison of the county population pyramid with that of Wisconsin reveals a considerably higher proportion of youth under 20 and lower proportions in the 20 to 34 year age group.

More males than females reside in the county, resulting in a sex ratio of 102.8 males per 100 females. The Wisconsin ratio is 98.9 males per 100 females.

[5] Wisconsin State Board of Health, Report to Menominee Indian Study Commission of the Wisconsin Legislative Council, September, 1955.

FIG. I

POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX, WISCONSIN AND MENOMINEE COUNTY, 1960



DEPT. OF RURAL SOCIOLOGY-1963

Only one other county or similar political unit in the United States has a higher proportion of non-white residents than Menominee County.[6] It is becoming an all-Indian county, the only one of its kind in the nation. Proportion of white population has declined from approximately eighteen percent in 1930 to less than eight percent in 1960.

Marital Status

Census classifications of marital status include single, married, widowed, or divorced. Persons classed as married comprise those who have been married only once and those who remarried after being widowed or divorced. A subcategory of married persons, reported as separated, includes those who are legally separated or otherwise absent from a spouse because of marital discord. Only persons who are 14 years of age and older are classified by marital status.

Marriage in our society does not usually occur before late teen age. In a population where more than half of the people are under 18 years of age, as in Menominee County, it is not surprising to find that approximately one-third of all residents 14 years of age and older are single. A smaller proportion of the county residents is married than is true for the state as a whole. Percentages of widowed or divorced females are somewhat smaller in the county, when compared with the state, but percentages of widowed or divorced males are higher in the county than for the state. Table 3 shows these comparisons of Menominee County and Wisconsin.

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[6] County and City Data Book 1962, U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C.; Wade Hampton Election District, Alaska, has 94.5 percent non-white residents. Menominee County has 92.4 percent non-white.

Table 3

Marital Status by Percent of Population 14 Years Old and Over, by Sex, Menominee County and Wisconsin: 1960

	Menominee County		Wisconsin	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total 14 Years Old and Older	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Single	35.8	31.3	26.2	20.5
Married	56.6	60.6	68.2	66.1
Separated	(2.0)	(3.4)	(0.5)	(0.7)
Widowed	5.0	7.1	3.8	11.3
Divorced	2.6	1.0	1.8	2.1

A greater proportion of the females in the county is married, compared with males, a situation which could be expected when the sex ratio indicates more males than females. In both the county and the state a higher proportion of males than females is single. The number of females married in Menominee County is greater than the number of males married. Military service or work outside the county, where a residence is maintained at their place of work, probably account for some husbands leaving their wife and children to live in the county among relatives and friends.

The number of males separated from their wives is 80 percent as large as the number who are divorced. However, number of females separated from their husbands is almost three and one-half times as large as the number who are divorced. In the state as a whole approximately 30 percent as many people are separated as are divorced. Proportion of married persons in the county who are separated from their spouse is almost five times as high as the proportion in the state, while divorce rates are approximately the same

for the county and the state. Poor economic conditions or cultural factors may account for some of these variations, since it may be "cheaper" or "easier" merely to be separated than to obtain a divorce.

Family Characteristics

Family status is a social characteristic closely related to marital status. More than one-fourth of all county residents are married couples. Husband-wife families account for 8.2 percent of all families in the county. More than three-fourths of the married couples have children under 18 years of age, and over one-half have children under six years of age. These proportions are considerably greater than for the state. However, only 80 percent of the children under 18 years old in the county are living with both parents. This is related to the fact that a large proportion of the ever-married population is either separated, widowed or divorced.

The fact that a large percentage of the families in the county has many younger children would indicate a relatively high birth rate. The fertility ratio is almost two-thirds higher than for the state. When differences in the age distribution of mothers is taken into account, by means of "indirect standardization," the fertility ratio of the county is almost double that of Wisconsin.[7]

Table 4

Fertility Ratio, Menominee County and Wisconsin: 1960

	Menominee County	Wisconsin
Crude Fertility Ratio	890	542
Standardized Fertility Ratio	1048	590

[7] Standardization shows what the birth rate for a group of women would be if these women had same age distribution as those in some standard population. Standard used here is all females 15-49 years of age, 1950, in North Central Region and Kentucky. Rates are specific rates of children under 5 per 1000 females, by specific age groups.

Household Characteristics

For census enumerations all persons living together in a housing unit are designated as a household. One person in each household is designated as head of the household. This may be a husband, widowed person, some other person related by blood, marriage, or adoption, a person living alone, or one unrelated to other individuals within the household.

Average number of people per household in the county is 5.29, compared with 3.6 for the state. Approximately seven per cent of the people of the county live in households in which they are not related to members of the household family by blood, marriage, or adoption. When compared with the state as a whole, however, a higher proportion of the people of Menominee County live in households where they are related in some way to the household head.

Husband-wife families account for three-fourths of all households. Compared with the state, a lower proportion of married couples in the county have their own household, indicating that a higher proportion of the married couples in the county share a household with another couple.

Almost half of the total county population living in households are children of the household head who are under 18 years of age. In addition, another 18 percent of household members are related to the head in some other way.

Residential Mobility

Migration into Menominee County is at a much lower rate than for the state. More than 80 percent of the residents who were five years old and over in 1960 had not moved from the house in which they were living in 1955. Less than two percent had moved from another state. Only 55 percent of all people in Wisconsin had not moved during the same period, and almost six percent had moved from another state.

These observations do not account for the number of out-migrations, nor for the mobility patterns of those who have left the county. However, the decline in population during the 1950-1960 decade, despite the high fertility, and the marked deficiency of persons in the working age group, suggest a movement of people out of the county of considerable dimensions.

Education

Two parochial schools were operated in the county area prior to Federal termination, at Neopit and Keshena, largely supported by tribal funds. Some Federal funds were allotted for one public school on the reservation. There is no high school within the county. Instead, pupils attended Shawano, Antigo, or Suring high schools. Menominee County, by legislative act in 1961, became a part of Shawano Joint District No. 8, with grades Kindergarten through high school. Two members are elected from Menominee County to serve on the joint district school board.

A Menominee Adult Education program, and a federal-state college scholarship program for Indian students, have been administered by the State Department of Public Instruction. About 250 students have been enrolled in the Adult Education program, and approximately 25 have received college level scholarship aids, prior to the 1962-63 school year.

One would expect to find a higher proportion enrolled in school when more of the population is in younger age groups. Approximately three-fourths of all county residents 5 to 34 years of age are enrolled in school. This is in contrast to a state figure of 56 percent. Only one county in the state has a higher proportion of this age group enrolled. However, 83 percent of those enrolled in school are in elementary schools, and the census shows only one enrolled above high school level. This is a reflection of the age distribution within the county, where 54 percent of the total population is

under 18 years of age, and 53 percent is within the ages of 5 and 34. For the entire state, 37 percent of the total population is under 18 years of age, and 45 percent is within the 5 to 34 year age group. Census data are not available for the county to show school enrollment by age groups within the 5 to 34 year range.

Only about one-fourth of all residents 25 years old and older have any formal education beyond eighth grade. Almost half did not attend beyond seventh grade. In the state, 58 percent have formal education beyond eighth grade, and 15 percent have attended college. Median school years completed is less than eight for the county, compared with 10.4 for Wisconsin.

Employment

Employment status is determined by whether an individual is at work or seeking work, in contrast to persons who are not seeking employment, such as housewives, students, retired persons, or handicapped persons. Only those individuals who are 14 years old and over are considered in the employable age range.

Smaller proportions of both male and female population in the county are in the labor force, when compared with the state. Sixty percent of the county male population 14 years of age and over is in the labor force, but one-sixth of these are unemployed. Eighteen percent of the female population of the same ages is in the labor force, but only three percent of these are unemployed. Unemployment rate among male workers of the county is almost five times as high as the state rate, while the rate for female workers is almost the same for the county and for Wisconsin. Approximately one-sixth of both male and female residents of the county, who are in the labor force age range, are enrolled in school. In the state as a whole only eight percent of the comparable group are enrolled in school. Six percent of all county residents

who are in the labor force, but who are not employed, are 65 years old or older, while in the state almost eleven percent of the labor force age range who are not employed are 65 years old or older.

Some labor force characteristics for the county are shown in Table 5.

Table 5

Selected Characteristics of Population 14 Years and Over,

Menominee County and Wisconsin: 1960

	Menominee County		Wisconsin	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Population 14 years old and over	783	678	1,347,628	1,396,001
Percent in labor force	59.6	18.4	78.4	34.1
Percent of labor force unemployed	(16.5)	(3.2)	(3.8)	(4.0)
Percent not in labor force	40.4	81.6	21.6	65.9
Inmates of institutions	(--)	(--)	(1.7)	(1.4)
Enrolled in school	(18.5)	(16.2)	(7.6)	(8.2)
65 years old and over	(8.4)	(3.9)	(8.9)	(12.6)
Other	(13.5)	(61.5)	(3.4)	(43.7)

In Menominee County only 36 percent of the women in the labor force are married, while in the state 59 percent of all women who are in the labor force are married. However, 96 percent of the married women in the state labor force are living with a husband, while in the county less than half have a husband present.

In addition to information regarding employment status, the census indicated the occupation in which workers are engaged. Figure II is a comparison of occupation distribution of the county labor force with that of the state. Only seven percent of the county male labor force are white collar workers, while almost half of all female workers are in this class. For the state, forty percent of the male labor force and 54 percent of the female labor force are in the white collar class. The largest group of male workers are semi-skilled operatives, with unskilled labor the second largest group. Service workers, other than household, account for almost half of the employed female labor force, and professional workers for about one-third. This is almost three times the proportion in these occupations found in the state as a whole.

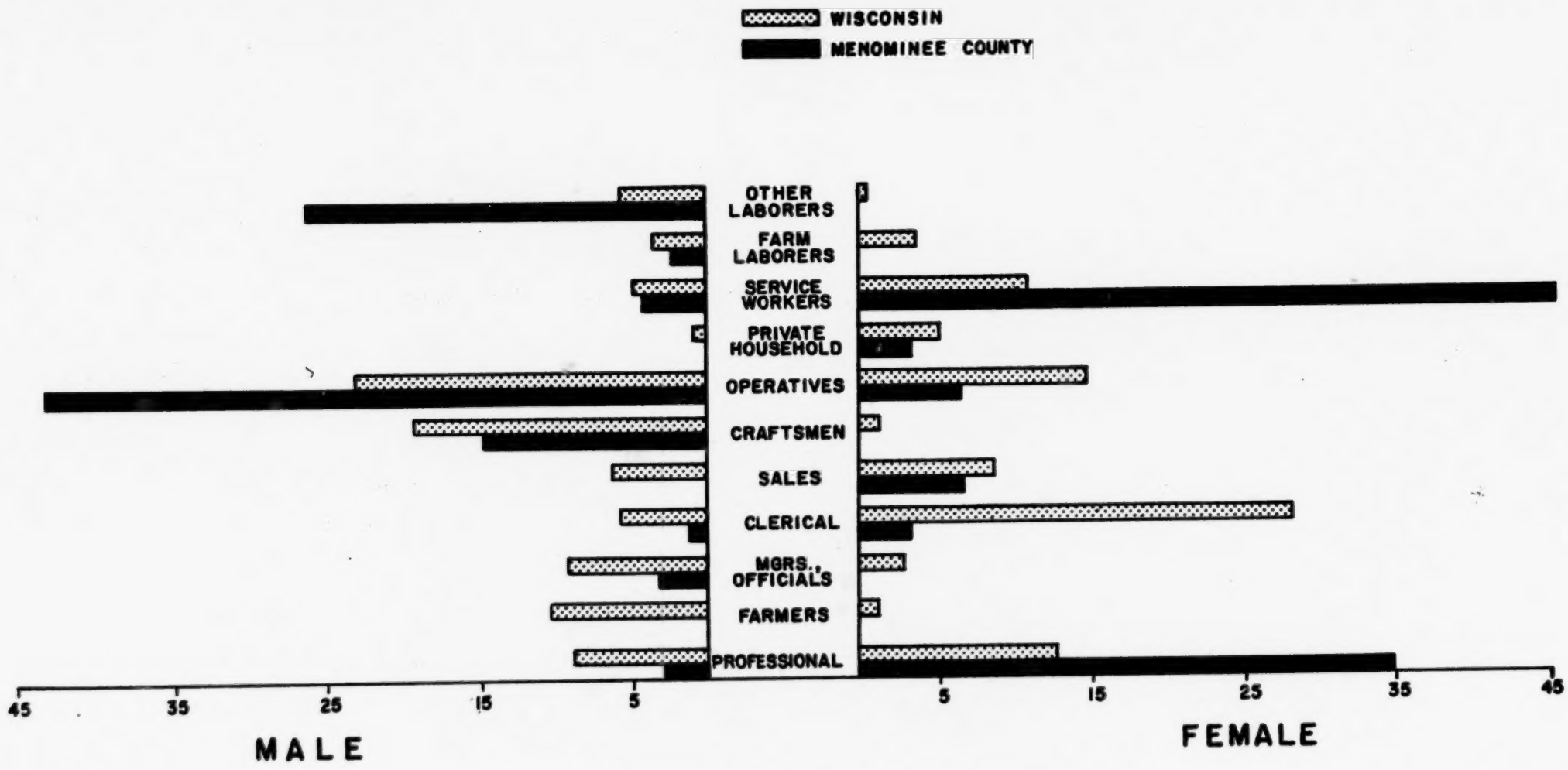
The unusually high proportion of women in the professional and technical occupations can be accounted for by the schools and the hospital in the county, where women are likely to occupy such positions as teachers, nurses, or laboratory technicians.

Employment opportunities for the people of Menominee County are limited by several factors. Main source of employment in the county is the sawmill at Neopit, with the 45-bed church-affiliated hospital at Keshena ranking next in importance as a place to work. Unless the workers are willing to go outside the county there is not much choice of occupation. Their relatively low level of education and training is another factor limiting job opportunities available to the people. Also, working steadily at a job for a wage is an innovation in the culture of the people.

Median income in 1959 of Menominee County families was $2,638, compared with $5,926 for the state. Sixteen percent of all families have an income of less than $1,000 per year, and none has income of $15,000 or over. A

FIG. II

PER CENT OF LABOR FORCE BY SELECTED OCCUPATION, BY SEX, MENOMINEE COUNTY AND WISCONSIN: 1960



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1956 estimate placed the median income for families whose head was not employed at $650 per year.[8] Much of this was from stumpage payments by the Federal government, which held in trust the forest lands of the reservation and distributed earnings from sale of timber among tribal members.

Housing

A housing unit is defined as any unit of one or more rooms used for separate living quarters, except those where groups of unrelated individuals are living together.

Percentage of occupied and vacant housing units in Menominee County are approximately the same as for the state. About one-fifth of the occupied housing units are rented. Less than one-third of all units in the county are in sound condition, with another one-third in deteriorated condition, and one-third are dilapidated, according to census standards. One out of eight units has only one room, and only one out of four has six rooms or more. Median number of rooms per unit is 3.8, compared with 5.2 for the state.

Even though the median number of persons per housing unit in the county is 50 percent greater than for the state, more than half of all units in the county have one or more rooms per occupant. This is accounted for by the fact that 52 percent of all housing units have five or more rooms. Almost half of the housing units in Wisconsin provide only one-half room or less per occupant. The census does not indicate size of house or size of rooms, but average value of houses in Neopit is $4,000. Housing apparently is commensurate with low family income.

Land and Agriculture

At the time Menominee County was created, all land technically became property of Menominee Enterprises, Inc. However, individual claims to land

8U.S. Bureau of Indian Affairs - "Summary Statement of Withdrawal Status Submitted March 12, 1956," Office of Superintendent, Menominee Indian Reservation.

date back to 1914, and some tracts are claimed as private property. The 1962 records indicate 2226 acres were assessed as agricultural land, with an assessed valuation of $53,150. Improvements on this land are assessed at $6,600.[9] Number of farming units declined from 61 in 1945 to 19 in 1954. All are part-time, non-commercial units. It is likely this trend will continue until all land becomes property of the corporation.

Public Welfare

One might reason that with a low median income, grants of public assistance to persons in the county would be relatively high. However, records indicate that average dollar grants per person per month are a little more than one-half the state average. Number of persons receiving public assistance varies from month to month. However, the number receiving public assistance in the county in August, 1962, was nine percent less than in August, 1961.

Most revenue for general public welfare is derived from local property taxes. Since the assessed valuation of all property in the county is low, there is an inadequate base to support a high tax structure. This is reflected in low revenue for all county or town functions, including public welfare. Also since median family dollar income is low, these people may not expect to receive a high level of welfare aids. Finally, it must be noted that financial aids are not the only source of assistance, though these are the only sources which usually appear in published public welfare records.

Conclusions

The people of Menominee County face an uncertain future. In terms of area the county may be adequate for efficient administration of town and county government; in terms of population the county probably is too small. With the major source of income and revenue concentrated in one industry

[9] Wisconsin Department of Taxation Assessment reports.

the people will need to develop that industry to its maximum efficiency. If any appreciable rise in standard of living is to be attained, new industries will need to be introduced into the county, or many more of the people will need to seek employment outside the county. Because they have been under federal supervision for several generations, where major decisions were guided, the Menominee people may need the continued guidance and supervision of sympathetic governmental officials or agencies while they are learning to administer their own affairs.

Appendix Table 1

Number of Inhabitants in Area Now Included in

Menominee County, Wisconsin: 1900-1960

Census Year	Number of Inhabitants	Net Change	
		Number	Percent
1900	1487	--	--
1910	1782	295	19.8
1920	2335	553	31.0
1930	2493	158	6.8
1940	2753	260	10.4
1950	2948	195	7.1
1960	2606	-342	-11.6

Appendix Table 2

Population Distribution of Menominee County,

Wisconsin, by Residence:[1] 1930-1960

Census Year	Rural Rarm[2]	Percent Change	Rural Non-farm[3]	Percent Change
1930	390[2]	--	2103	--
1940	328	-15.9	2425	+15.3
1950	170	-48.2	2778	+14.6
1960	61[4]	-64.1	2545	- 8.4

1. Menominee County has no urban population.
2. All individuals living on farms, regardless of occupation.
3. Rural Non-farm = Rural minus Rural Farm.
4. Change in definition of farm for 1959 agriculture census accounts for part of this decade change.

Appendix Table 3

Age by Sex, Menominee County, 1960

Age Group	Total	Male	Female
Totals	2606	1321	1285
Under 5	462	235	227
5-9	394	191	203
10-14	369	196	173
15-19	264	123	141
20-24	118	54	64
25-29	131	63	68
30-34	108	45	63
35-39	123	63	60
40-44	127	65	62
45-49	130	69	61
50-54	111	58	53
55-59	86	54	32
60-64	63	33	30
65-69	49	31	18
70-74	35	18	17
75-79	22	16	6
80-84	6	2	4
85 and over	8	5	3
Under 18 years		712	705
65 years and over		72	48
Median age		16.9	16.4
Males per 100 females	102.8		

Appendix Table 4

Race and Nativity of Population of

Menominee County: 1930-1960

	1930	1940	1950	1960
Total Population	2493	2753	2948	2606
Native Born White	409	313	224	192
Foreign Born White	44	42	21	5
Negro	--	1	2	--
Other Races	2040	2397	2701	2409

Appendix Table 5

Marital Status, by Sex,

Menominee County: 1960

	Male	Female
Total 14 years old and over	732	709
Single	262	222
Married	414	430
Separated	15	24
Widowed	37	50
Divorced	19	7

Appendix Table 6

Married Couples and Unrelated Individuals,

Menominee County: 1960

Married Couples	362
With own Household	340
With own Children under 6 years	192
With own Children under 18 years	273
With Husband under 45 years	180
With own Children under 18 years	160
Unrelated Individuals	188
Persons under 18 years old	1541
Living with both parents	1230

Appendix Table 7

Household Characteristics and Family Status,

Menominee County: 1960

Total Population in Households	2542
Head of household	480
Head of primary family	446
Primary Individual	34
Wife of head	364
Children under 18 of head	1214
Other relatives of head	450
Non-relatives of head	34
Population in Group Quarters	64
Inmates of institutions	--
Other	64
Population per household	5.29

Appendix Table 8

Residential Mobility of Population, 5 Years Old and Over,

Menominee County: 1960

Persons 5 years old and over in 1960	2253
Residence in 1955	
Same house as in 1960	1813
Different house in U.S.	426
Moved, residence in 1955 not reported	14

Appendix Table 9

School Enrollment of Population 5 to 34 Years of Age, by Level of School,

Menominee County: 1960

Total population - 5 to 34 years	1384
Total enrolled - 5 to 34 years	968
Kindergarten	5
Elementary (1 to 8 years)	796
High School (1 to 4 years)	167
College	1

Appendix Table 10

Years of School Completed by Persons 25 Years Old and Over,

Menominee County: 1960

Total persons 25 years old and over	1023
No school years completed	16
Elementary - 1 to 4 years	69
- 5 to 7 years	411
- 8 years	256
High School - 1 to 3 years	175
- 4 years	60
College - 1 to 3 years	12
- 4 years or more	24
Median school years completed	*

* - Less than 8.0

Appendix Table 11

Employment Status, by Sex,

Menominee County: 1960

	Male	Female
Population 14 years old and over	783	678
In labor force	467	125
Percent of total	59.6	18.4
Civilian labor force	467	125
Employed	390	121
Unemployed	77	4
Percent of civilian labor force	16.5	3.2
Not in labor force	316	553
Inmates of institutions	--	--
Enrolled in school	145	110
Other, under 65 years old	105	416
Other, 65 years old and over	66	27
Married women in labor force		45
Husband present		21
With own children under 6 years		5

Appendix Table 12

Occupation Group of Employed Persons, by Sex,

Menominee County, 1960

	Male	Female
Total employed	390	121
Professional, technhical & kindred workers	11	42
Farmers and farm managers	--	--
Managers, officials, proprietors, except farm	12	--
Clerical and kindred	5	4
Sales workers	--	8
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers	57	--
Operatives and kindred workers	169	8
Private household workers	--	4
Service workers, except private household	16	55
Farm laborers and farm foremen	9	--
Laborers, except farm	102	--
Occupation not reported	9	--

Appendix Table 13

Class of Worker of Employed Persons, Menominee County: 1960

Total employed	511
Private wage and salary workers	295
Government workers	204
Self-employed workers	12
Unpaid family workers	--

Appendix Table 14

Industry Group of Employed Persons, Menominee County: 1960

Total employed	511
Agriculture	9
Construction	25
Manufacturing	304
Furniture, lumber, wood products	304
Communications, utilities, sanitation service	4
Eating and drinking places	--
Other retail trade	28
Private households	4
Hospitals	52
Educational services	40
Other professional and related services	11
Public administration	25
Other industry, or not reported	9

Appendix Table 15

Means of Transportation to Work, Menominee County: 1960

Private auto or car pool	159
Walked to work	270
Other means	8
Worked at home	17
Not reported	5
Totals	459

Appendix Table 16

Income in 1959 of Families, Menominee County

All families	439
Under $1,000	71
$1,000 to $1,999	56
$2,000 to $2,999	145
$3,000 to $3,999	87
$4,000 to $4,999	50
$5,000 to $5,999	13
$6,000 to $6,999	8
$7,000 to $7,999	5
$8,000 to $8,999	--
$9,000 to $9,999	--
$10,000 to $14,999	4
$15,000 and over	--
Modal income	$2,000 to $2,999
Median income	$2,638

Appendix Table 17

Housing Characteristics, Menominee County: 1960

All housing units		554
Occupied		480
Owner occupied		379
Rented occupied		101
Available vacant		74
For rent		5
Other vacant		69
Condition		
Sound		174
Deteriorating		196
Dilapidated		184
Number of rooms		
One		67
Two		58
Three		66
Four		108
Five		114
Six		79
Seven		33
Eight or more		29
Median	3.8	
Number of persons per housing unit		
One		29
Two		69
Three		74
Four		53
Five		49
Six or more		206
Total housing units		480
Median	4.3	
Rooms per person		
.50 or less		80
0.51 to 0.75		59
0.76 to 1.00		96
1.01 or more		245
Total housing units		480

Appendix Table 18

Selected Agricultural Characteristics

Menominee County[1] -- 1945, 1950, 1954

	1945	1950	1954
Number of farms	61	28	19
Land in farms (acres)	3011	1791	1454
Average size of farm	49.4	64.0	76.5
Utilization of cropland			
Cropland harvested	113 7	649	440
Cropland pastured	664	320	149
Other cropland	120	368	136
Woodland pastured	215	215	187
Woodland not pastured	565	154	380
All other land	310	85	162

[1]Source: Wisconsin County Agricultural Data, Shawano County and Oconto County, 1950 and 1955 series - Wisconsin Department of Agriculture.

Appendix Table 19

Average Dallar Grants of Public Welfare Assistance for Selected Months, Menominee County and Wisconsin

	MENOMINEE COUNTY		WISCONSIN	
	Per case	Per person	Per case	Per person
May - 1961	72.34	31.52	124.29	59.83
May - 1962	94.16	36.07	128.33	61.31
Percent change	30.2	14.14	3.3	2.5
June - 1961	79.64	31.24	121.15	59.49
June - 1962	80.36	31.49	122.56	59.91
Percent change	0.9	0.8	1.2	0.7
July - 1961	82.87	33.39	121.25	59.78
July - 1962	89.80	35.75	127.57	62.29
Percent change	8.4	7.1	5.2	4.2
August - 1961	83.64	35.33	118.32	58.45
August - 1962	96.64	41.03	123.29	59.95
Percent change	15.5	16.1	4.2	2.6

Source: Wisconsin Department of Public Welfare, Division of Public Assistance, Monthly Statistical Reports.